SONS OF TOIL TO MEET.

A CONVENTION TO CONTRIVE A NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT,

New Kind of Liberty Besired.-A Mosting Which Will Assemble the Cranks from the Ends of the Earth.

(Copyright for the Times, 1894.) The latest development in the cause of industrial reform is the call for a national congress to be held in Chicago, May 1, 1894, to consider the subject of "Industrial Democracy," in a practical

It grows out of the address recently given by Henry D. Lloyd before the American Federation of Labor. At that time he not only gave his usual scholarly and philosophical analysis of present conat the beginning of the twentieth cen-

hasten it or not.

"Still the first step is to find out if even the progressive reformers are ready to inaugurate such a plan. It is possible that they cannot yet agree on anything so comprehensive. What better means could be devised than to bring all types together and have a full and free discussion.

cussion.
There will be the trade unionists, socialists, single tax, railway brotherhoods, American railway union, farmers' alliance, women suffragist and temperance people, to say nothing of those who study reforms in a philosophical way and are not committed to any special school of those h."

Henry D. Lloyd is by no means alone in the belief that the present industrial systen is about to pass away and will soon give place to some more socialized form

said one leader, "It remains to be seen just how definite are the ideas of all reformers on the subject. I should not be surprised at a spontaneous burst of enthusiasm at the first congress that and philosophical analysis of present conditions, but he pointed out a plan which might lead directly to the milienium of "Social Democracy." He said: "In seven years, January 1, 1900, the twentieth century will open. Let us begin to make ready for that next emancipation—that new liberty which enlarges Democracy. Let America, the leader of the liberties of mankind, make the first move and let the federation of trades' union of its working people lead America. I venture to suggest that the American Federal support of the conference is considered as a great step toward their theories. Still they will have to exercise more tolerance than they usually do, or the other classes of reformers may adopt



ration of Labor could do the cause of many plans which will be very distaste civilization no greater service. Let it inful to the aforesaid socialists. itiate here and now a plan for a series of national and international conferences or congresses of labor. Let these cul-minate on the first Mayday of the new century with an international demonstra-tion of the labor organizations of all countries.

"Let this be a grand international con-"Let this be a grand international convention in which a new Magra Charter, a new declaration of rights shall be proclaimed to guide and inspire the life of those who wish to live in the new commonwealth. The labor organizations are waiting for some such definite word and plan. This is true not only of this country, but of Europe. There are hundreds of other organizations, not of labor, which if you choose to invite them would fall inte line at once. The proposal is practical enough to command the support of theswho want to do something he so broad and far reaching as to kindle even dull imaginations. At the first note of your call new hope and strength will swell the veins of nations."

Through some oversight no definite ac-tion was taken on the proposition by the American Federation. It was tacitly endorsed, however, by endorsing the whole address of which this is a part. Thousand of copies were printed and distributed among the delegates of the convention and a million will be scattered broadcast over the land, chiefly to wage workers. but all who are interested can obtain copies. The fact that the Federation did not take actual charge of the matter is now regarded as advantageous. If it had there would be a disposition to confine the membership and deliberations of the

congress closely to trade union lines.

Now the greatest latitude will be given. Every school of industrial thought will be invited. The theoretical and sympa-thetic phases of the movement will be equally welcome with the practical. quote call for the meeting will

Lloyd's suggestion given above and will add only the necessary details in regard to delegates, time and place of meeting, etc. The committee in charge of the etc. The committee in charge of the affair are corresponding with people of note all over the country, asking their co-operation in the plan. The call for the congress will be signed by leaders in every branch of industrial reform. It is expected that such names will appeal to their respective constituents and sympathizers and ensure a gathering of a thoroughly national and representative character.

Among the signatures to the call are likely to be: Henry D. Lloyd, Hamlin Garland, B. O. Flower, Thomas J. Morgan, Dr. Albert K. Shaw, Frof. R. T. Ely, Samuel Gompers, P. J. McGuire, John McEride, Eugene V. Debs, Frank Sargent, P. M. Arthur, Frank K. Foster, George McNell, Honry McBride, Eugene V. Debs, Frank Sargent, P. M. Arthur, Frank K. Foster, George McNeill, Henry George, Father McGlynn, Louis Post, Mrs. M. E. Lease, Anna L. Diggs, Jerry Simpson, Senator Peffer, John Davis, Henry Weissman, W. R. Sovereign, James B. Weaver, John W. Hayes, Frances Willard, Susan B. Arthony, Edward Bellamy, Lawrence Gronlund, and others of equal promi-Anthony, Edward Bellamy, Lawrence Gronlund, and others of equal promi-nence. Those holding official positions will not, of course, sign in that capacity, but simply to show that they personally sympathize with the plan. The replies have been very encouraging

The replies have been very encouraging and the committee are only waiting for a full list of replies to their request for signatures before publishing the call.

When published it will be sent to every liberal publication in the country and thus receive the widest circulation, for at least three months before the date of the courses. There is every resson to he congress. There is every reason to selleve that there will be a general re-

course the first query is: "What will

of course the first query is: "What will be the policy of such a congress."

"What will it try to accomplish?"

Those who are in a position to know say that there will be no cut and dried plan. After the congress is called the elements composing it must decide what the course shall be. Said one: "The general object will be to outline and finally complete plans for inaugurating a system of government which shall have as its mainspring the co-operation and centralization of all industrial effort for the benefit of each in proportion as he serves the commonwealth. At least that is the idea suggested by Henry D. Lloyd. It is certainly a broad and comprehensive one. And all the reformers will have an equal chance to put in the details which will make the plan practical.

"Mr. Lloyd believes that in the natural order of events the present industrial system is about to pass away. And that

ful to the aforesaid socialists.

It would seem, however, that the labor organizations are already pledged to the socialist or collective idea, in a general way, as opposed to individualism. Mas-ter Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, says that he is a socialist and recommends the study of such principles

The American Federation of Labor at its last convention endorsed the "collec-tive ownership of all the means of production and distribution. Even the Farmers' Allance is in favor

of delivering over to government con-trol, many things now held and managed inder private ownership. No doubt it will be an amusing sight see the procession of cranks of every

ype that will wend its way to Chicago bout the first of rext menth. Each with is own specific for remodeling human ture and remedying every known gov rnmental defect.
The only previous gathering which at ill resembles it was that of the peoples

party held in Cincinnati in 1850. It is claimed that at the labor congress there will be a higher average of clucation and disciplined thought. And the non-politi-cal character of the gathering will make a difference in its complexion.

It is expected that there will be some

trouble in harmonizing all the "isms" and it will be difficult to convince the extremists that the good of all will be extremists that the good of all will be subserved better if every jot and tittle of their particular hobbies is not included in the course marked out by the congress. Henry D. Lloyd carefully avoids going into details and so does the committee now looking after the preliminaries.

The program contemplated will include the reading of short papers by the leaders of the various movements followed

ers of the various movements followed by discussion. As the plan contemplates a series of congresses for the next seven years the promoters will be quite satis-fied if the first conference succeeds in laying the foundation and leaving the superstructure to the later meetings.

A man of some prominence in indus-rial matters was asked: "Is it not a trial matters was asked; "Is it not a trifle revolutionary to call a national meeting for the purpose of contriving a new form of government to supersede the existing one?" The answer was: "It might be if the congress contemplated secret organization or even intended to organize a political movement. Such is not the case in this instance. The only aita is to encourage a unity of action

along the practical lines of work must result in a quickening of the nobler im-pulses in millions of lives. The hour has arrived for a great movement, broad and tolerant in essence, a movement wide as humanity's needs and permeated by the spirit of the golden rule. Education and justice, these must be the ultimate, while present help must be extended to the sinking, and the cultivation of the spirit of love must characterize these glorious works."

This congress will have no special connection with the conference of labor leaders which was held in February to discuss the amalgamation of the various labor organizations, although there is no I have doubt that the movement to be inaugurated through this congress will do much of its work through the machinery of the

FOOL-CATCHER'S DAY.

BRAINT MEN TELL WHAT SORT OF APRIL FANCIES PLEASE THEM.

Short Articles from Prominent Actors. Artists, Satirists, Lawyers and Others, All Say Something Good.

(Copyright for the Times, 1894.) The stage is in some measure responsible for All-Fools' day. So the historians tell us. They say it grew out of an old Easter miracle play in which the sending of Christ from Annas to Calaphas and from Pilate to Herod was the basis of the mediaeval dramatist's plot. But I don't think the stage has stuck to its offspring. We actors are a serious lot of people, particularly the comedians among us, for paradoxical as it may seem, acting is all work and no play, and con-

among us, for parameters and no play, and consequently Jack is a duil boy. We would like to April Fool our manager, perhaps, but we don't April Fool ourselves, because that would be rather cruel.

I have outgrown the frolicsomeness of April 1st, of course; still I always look carefully after my coat tails on that day. And I greatly enjoy the motley of those who are careless about their garmental caudals during the Feast of All Fools. The sight makes me feel quite a boy again, for we youngsters used to do that sort of thing in Philadelphia thirty years ago. O yes, I did it, too. I believe that some of the livelier children of Philadelphia do it yet, and have vitality and energy enough left to laugh at the result, as a comite paragrapher would say.

The most fool-hardy of all the tricks which I can recall in connection with this

which I can recall in connection with this carnival of jeering and nonsense is one that I have never seen played since I was old enough to require two digits to ex-press my age. A bag and two boys were the ingredients of the trick, and it never failed to score a great success on a quiet side street. One boy got into the bag and the other stood by it waiting for the victim. The rest of the boys who were victim. The rest of the boys who were "in on the ground floor" were hiding in hallways and doors and behind trucks across the street. An inno-cent citizen came sauntering along. The boy who had hold of the neck of the bag stopped him with a "Say, mister, the bag stopped him with a "Say, mister, please give me a lift, will yer?" The innocent citizen usually acquiesced and took hold of the bag to land it on the youngster's shoulder. Just as he got it fairly in his hands the boy in the bag suddenly kicked and screamed. Innocent vietim, thinking it a bagful of wildcats or hyenas, let go quickly and ran off with palpitating heart and hair on end, while all the boys across the street pursued him with a villainous street pursued him with a villainous chorus of "April fool! April fool! Wash your face and go to school" or something to the same effect. It always seemed to me that the joke was really on the boy in the bag; he was sometimes dropped hastily and heavily and was hurt, and occasionally the April fooled citiand occasionally the April rooted citizen gave him a thrashing besides for being too funny. But it was an effective trick, and often an old codger lingered in the shadow on the opposite pavement to witness and enjoy the sport. You have seen a man try to kick a plug hat full of pig iron over into the next State-well, his discomfiture was no greater than that of the man whose blood was forces. od was frozen in his heart by the unexpected scream emitted by the occu-pant of the bas. Laugh? It would make a tombstone roll over in a fit of hysterics. JOHN DREW.

A Dinner That Would be No J ke. April Fool's-day is a good thing. It shows the fool killer where to hunt for his game. The fact that the fool killer is not a good shot is no reflection upon the day. As for my own experience with the deceptions practiced upon the inno-cent upon April Fool's-day, I hardly think they are of sufficient importance to warrant my making them public. They differ in no respect from those of every other suburban resident who has to "compute" on the railways and buy every other suburban resident who has to "commute" on the railways and buy tickets for firemans' fancy dress balls. You ask me to state what sort of an April fool joke I would pay if I had to play one. I wish it understood that I would not play one unless I were compelled to by law, in which event I should invite the man who framed the law to



"WIPE DE FLOOR WID HIM," dine and give him farcie olives treated with Paris green, which I would have him wash down with a wineglassful of

tobacco sauce under the impression that he was drinking Chianti. In this way I think I could convince the world that I am, in the truest sense of the word, a philantropist, for as a poet of my ac-quaintance has said: "Since first the serpent Eve cajooled So that the world was curst, Of all the fools that ever fooled

The April fool's the worst JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

A Comedian's say,

alto is to encourage a unity of action among all reform organizations and to make the masses familiar with those principles in eccusaries which have been known and acknowledged among the intelligent leaders. Instead of being revolutionary our idea is the essence of peace."

In this connection B. O. Flower, the editor of the Arena, says in the last issue: "The movement now in progress to unite the moral workers in our land along the practical lines of work must result in a quickening of the nobler impulses in millions of lives. The hour has policied to the country since last fail were but a myth, a fabric of air and a police in millions of lives. The hour has If a joke could be taken seriously, and joker's delusion. This joke, I think would not only overshadow Joe Miller's would not only overshadow Joe Miller's historicisms, but would make a howling mockery and caricature of the chalk marked coat, the paper stuffed wallet, the dog with the can to his tall, but best of all it would put to blush the croakers. the cuckoos and the mugwump frogs in the puddle who have been piping their thin voices of disaster, disease and dis-JAMES T. POWERS.

No Time for Jokes.

In the press of other important matters I have not been able to keep track of a good April Fool joke. But I cannot see that (if we are to tolerate April Fool jokes at all) there has been invented anything less chicottents. of its work through the machinery of the labor organizations, and kindred forces.

If the first congress is at all successful the scope will probably be extended, until the movement becomes international in character.

G. L. F.

Jokes at all there has been invented anything less objectionable than the jokes of our boyhood. We used to call the attention of grown folks to purses and handkerchiefs they had not dropped; also give away pounds of candy, which when bitten into, proved to be sweetened. cotton batting. There was even a boy who sewed up his father in the bed ciothes over night. Grown people, how-ever, cannot be concerned in such trifles. Indeed, it seems to me that the day is hardly worthy of serious consideration and that the practical hardly worthy of serious consideration and that the practical people of to-day can spend their time far more profitably than in devising April Fool jokes.

Just the same there is no accounting for tastes. But it will be hardly worth one's while to try fooling me this first of April.

A. H. HUMMEL.

It doesn't seem right that the first day of the month so full of pretty things as April is, should be inseparably

connected in our minds with empty and dilapidated pocket-books with string-and-small-boy attachments, disrepurable hars with bricks underneath them, long streamers hariging from unsuspecting coat talls, does both, rung by invisible coat tails, door bells rung by invisible hands, and all the other dear old pleasantries that we know by heart. And we should probably have had a Society for

the Preventien of April Fool Jokes long ago if it were not for the pleasure that children get out of them.

When a certain boy of my acquaintance on April first, before breakfast, informs are that someholds is satisfied to me that somebody is waiting to see me in the library, not for the world would in the library, not for the world would I refuse to go downstairs and pretend extreme surprise at finding nobody there. Nor would anything induce me to decline the suspicious-looking, cotton-filled pieces of candy which is shortly after offered to me by a small girl I know. I bite into it and splutter over it regularly every year, and Mr. Nat Goodwin of Mr. Francis Wilson would be glad if they could raise such a shout of laughter as easily and unfailledy.

as easily and unfalli sly.

Apropos of this train of thought there is a little picture of mine in Puck, published some years since, which will per-



IT MADE HIM SMILE. haps bear transplanting here, and which

I subjoin.
FREDERICK BURR OPPER. Good Old Fellow-Ah, how it warms my heart to see them playing their little innocent tricks on the first of April! Used to do it myself when I was a boy. But they can't fool me though—I'm too old a bird for that.

" De Razoo" is Suggested, If yer want a good joke on some of yer fren's, give dem de razoo, see? Dat's de way dey do in New York on April Fcol's day.

Ver work it dis way: Suppose a man owes yer ten dollars and won't pay yer. Go see him and ask him for it. He ses he ain't got it. Wipe de floor wid him and take all de cash in his pockets and when he kicks, apolo-gize and say yer didn't mean fer ter hurt him-it's April Fool, see? yer needn't give him de money back cause he owes it, yer see? Course yer don't wan't ter try de razoo on anyone

not under yer size, see?

Den yer kin pay off all yer old grudges de same way. Or if yer hungry and ain't got no money walk inter de restrint. see, and eat all yer kin and say it's April Fool, see, and run out widout

Dat's de racket fer April Fool-de STEVE BRODIE

To Lessen the Devil's Fonts.

I am asked for a sentiment concerning April Pool's day, and pause in the whirt hat in my opinion time is far too valuable and important a factor for a moment to be lost in foolish jesting, or senseless joking. The world, especially in these days, is in far too critical and dangerous days, is in far too critical and dangerous a position, socially and religiously, to al-low of a man with average sense—to say nothing of those who have consecrated brains—to indulge in any other than

brains—to induige in any other toam profitable and upright intercourse. It is a personal relief to me to feel that in our ranks seventeen hundred officers, and sixteen thousand uspaid local workers will be pushing with might and main of soul an enterprise which upholds sin-cerity, and the necessity of lessening the devil's fool.

BALLINGTON BOOTH.

A Champion for the Day.

e stating what jokes seem to me and enjoyable for this April timely and enjoyable for this April Fool's day, I cannot resist the templation to say that I think the spirit of the holiday itself has always been singularly misunderstood. The day is really to be deemed a pause in Time's serious flight, when folly could with propriety travesty wisdom, and set the world smiling. As it is, the first of April has come to be deemed a nuisance, when its observance is not done away with entirely. April Fool's day is sadily in need of some one to champion it, and restore it to its rightful place in the calendar. It is not rightful place in the calendar. It is not simply the day on which the boys and girls may make fools of their elders with impunity. I suspect that there was a time when it was regarded rightly. far away as that time seems to us now.

Then the old people put aside their serious looks and grew younger instead of older.

If it takes a wise-man to be a fool, surely April first is the feast day of the sages, when they can act on Shakspeare's admonition, "mingle a little folly with

As for those jokes which seem to me As for those jokes which seem to me good and appropriate to the day it should aiways be understood that the element of surprise is the essential thing. Novelty, is wit. Jokes must not be cruel prank, otherwise the day would be given up to a general hazing of everybody. The most successful of April Fool jokes would be to surprise one's friend with a change of character. What a rare joke it would be for the confirmed mizer to bestow a dowry in that picce of his who needs only a little money to marry the lad only a little money to marry the lad of her choice. If all the cranks would put aside their hobbies for a day, what fun it would be for the rest of us.

This kind of joke can be carried out and infinitum, and would never fall to be successful. Let the tippler remain sober to-day, just as a joke. The skinding employer can have a lark with his clerk by granting that increase of salary that has been talked about so long. Let the clergymen-I say it reverently-



instead of one of four hours' duration. I convinced that the idea would meet

with success.

People too old for jokes on April Fool's day? Nonsense. Even the gray heads can have their joke. The reprobate roue can go to church this morning, and explain that it is all a joke on his part. Many a man is ashamed to do a good thing because it is so unusual with him that it would give him unpleasant promited. that it would give him unpleasent prom-inence. But he can do it to-day, and es-cape with the admission that it is his April Fool joke. I am glad the day comes on Sunday this year.

B. GILLAM.

To Fool Two Fools with One Lick. I am asked to tell the joke I would play if I knew any one who could be fooled on this first of April.

First I would undertake to organize a conspiracy to play an April Fool joke on some member of the Lambs' club.
But I would warn the Lamb's club men
of what was coming, and thus the joke
would be on the conspirators. Now I
would suggest an amplification of this
idea to all who may wish to perpetrate
an April Fool joke. Go to some first an April Fool joke. Go to some friend or other, and say you want to play a joke on some third party. Then, when you have decided what the joke is to be, warn that third party. Thus you

will fool two fools with one trick.

This reminds me of a trick I played on the first of April on the late William J. Fiorence. The comedian was in London at the time. He and a party were dining at a beautifully improvised table, when I sent into him a note in a disguised hand, purporting to be from a woman who was waiting outside to interview him. The temptation to Florence to see how restless he grew, and finally made some lame excuse to go out. When he returned, I said: "Where have you been, Billy?"

I do not remember what he said, but I recall distinctly, that simple as it may seem, it was the funniest April Fool joke I had enjoyed for a long time. Merrily yours, MARSHALL P. WILDER.

A Recollection of Lowell.

In reading again the lately published Letters of Lowell, I have been greatly struck with his intimate acquaintance with Nature, his affection for her, and his labit of personifying inanimate things. Writing to Mr. Norton, in 1856, he said: vider my feet. I feel, somehow, as it it were conscious of my love, as if some-thing pessed into my dancing blood from , and I get rid of that dreadful dutyfeeling-'what right have I to be?'-and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy ist mortgage 7 per centralized bonds.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy ist mortgage 7 per centralized bonds.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy ist mortgage 7 per centralized bonds.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy ist mortgage 7 per centralized bonds.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy ist mortgage 6 per fond 4 per centralized bonds.

Chicago, Bock island and Pacific ist mortgage 6 per centralized bonds.

Chicago, Bock island and Pacific ist mortgage 6 per centralized bonds.

Chicago, Bock island and Pacific ist mortgage 6 per centralized bonds.

Chicago, Micwaukee and St. Fani (Unbuque division) ist mortgage 8 per centralized bonds.

Chicago, Micwaukee and St. Paul (Chicago and Pacific Western division) ist mortgage 5 per centralized bonds. These suggest a few words he once

poke to me, which, as showing this peculiar side of the man, may be worth re-

peating here.

Some time in the seventies I walked over from the Piccadilly side of London with Mr. Henry James, Jun., to lunch with C. P. Cranch and his family, who were lodging opposite Bloomsbury Square. We were met at the door by Mr. Cranch and his daughter, and we saw that Mrs. Cranch, standing in a bow-window, was in earnest conversation with a gentlenan, whose back was turned our way. In lim: I want you to know two young coun 'Jim" came forward, and, to our surprise, "Jim" was James Russell Lowell' I had never thought that any man alive could call him "Jim." My companion must have known him before; but it was my first meeting with the man whom I regarded, even then, as the first citizen of America. He was quite as charming his manner as I had found him in books; one of the most entertaining and agreeable persons I had ever met, and one of the handsomest men, physical-ly, I think, I ever saw, I cannot remember anything of his conversation, except that I told him that only a fortnight or so before I had dined at his own house Elmwood, with the Ole Bulls, who were his tenants; and that I had smoked eight in his library, and had looked the backs of his books, finding no little satisfaction in reading, among the many titles, works of all kinds which were in my own collection. He replied that did not care so much for his books as for his trees; and could I tell him how they were looking, and how they were feeling? "I'm sure they miss me," he said. "They seem to droop when I go away, and I know they brighten and bleom when I go back to them, and yeak to them, and shake hands with heir lower branches!" He spoke seriously and tenderly, and I was rewarded with a very appreciative and responsive smile when I replied, "They half forgive you

most curious experiences of my l'fe-curious because it cannot be explained. I remember distinctly going to a large dinner at the Savage Club, in London, as the guest of Harry Beckett, the actor. I remember distinctly sitting between Beckremember distinctly sitting between Beckett and Samuel Pheips, at the lower end of one of two long tables, far away from the raised platform unon which the guests of honor were placed. I remember that it was at the time of an unsuccessful movement to erect a monument to Lord Byron in Westminster Abbey, and that the members of the Savage Club had subscribed largely for the testmonial, and were greatly charrined at the opposition raised in influential quarters. I remember that the Prince of Wales was to have presided at the feast, but was absent. presided at the feast, but was absent, and I remember wondering afterwards what would have happened if he had been in the chair. I don't remember who did preside, but I remember that the several speakers alluded to the Byron matter, and very bitterly. And I remember when Lowell gross to speak that those of us who were not near enough those of us who were to catch his words crowded forward to the dais in order to miss nothing of his wonderful eloquence. And I remember with absolute distinctness that this, in part, is what he said, clearly, solemnly, and most impressively. "The Dean and Chapter of your great Abbey of Westminster have refused a resting place to the pedistal of a statue of one of the greatest of your poets, in the ground which is polluted by the rotten ashes of the mistresses of your kings!" I remember perfectly the effect of these words, the profound silence which followed, the catching of breaths, the tooks of astonishment, and then the sudden outburst of enthusiasm and wild cheering. to catch his words crowded forward to the

Lowell was associated with one of the

ment, and then the sudden outburst of enthusiasm and wild cheering.

I remember all this as if it happened yesterday. And yet I am assured that it never happened at all. I am told by Mr. Charles Eliot Norton that he never heard of Lowell's having made such a speech, that he hardly thinks he could have made such a speech. Beckett and Phelps are dead. I can fled no one who ever heard of such a dinner; I can find ever heard of such a dinner; I can find Phelps are dead. I can find no one who ever heard of such a dinner; I can find no record of it in any of the London journals, I could not have invented it. I did not dream it. How do the psychologists account for it?—Harper's Washing

The Big-Nosed Man, People make fun of a big nose, but the

People make fun of a big nose, but the big-nosed people can stand a little twitting, for the big nose is the only kind that makes its way through the world with credit to itself and its possessor. The little stubby noses may have brilliancy and imagination, but the big nose, particularly the big Roman nose has executive ability and plenty of it. Nobody ever heard of a little-nosed man commanding an army, or controlling large mercantile or industrial interests. Such places are not given to little noses, large mercantile of industrial interests.
Such places are not given to little noses,
and only big noses can fill them. A little
nose in a responsible position may be safe,
but will never be enterprising.—Kansas

Miss Kate Field originally intended to go upon the operatic stage, and was a pu-pil of Manuel Garcia, who taught Jenny Lind. Garcia, it may be added, is still teaching, though he enters his ninetieth year this month.

City Journal.

On November 3d, of this year the cen-tennial of the birth of William Cullen Bryant will be celebrated at Great Bar-rington, Mass., where the poet was mar-ried and lived for many years.

The first shipment of Florida pineapples is promised for April 15. The Maine idea is that they are called pineapples because they do not look like apples and because they do not grow on pines.—Exchange.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER M. 1892 OF THE CON-FIION AND AFFAIRS OF THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF A ERICA. ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW TORK, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA. IN PURSUANCE OF THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA

President—James A. Macdonald.
J. H. Morton Morris—Manager Central and Southern Departments, Louisville, Ry.
Secretary—George W. B. Rouell.
Pr neipal Office—49 CEDAR STREET, New YOAK.
General Ag. nt in Virginia—D. N. Walker.
i esidence—incintond. Va.
Organized of incorporated—September 11, 1891.
Commonced Business—September 11, 1891.

Account of stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company; United States (197) 4 per cent, bonds.
District of Columbia 5.65 per cent, bonds.
New York city consolidated dock 3 per cent, bonds.
New York city additional water stock 3 per cent, bonds.
21, 300 New Zealand 5 per cent, stock.
25,300 Quebec 5 per cent, loan of 1833.
26,000 autoba 5 per cent, debentures.
Halfar, N. S. 5 per cent, stock.
120 shares New York and Harlem Railroad Company's stock. 7,500 m 19,075 20

Stock.... United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Com-65,769.33 Lorshares New York, Lackawanna and Western Bailroad Company stock

On shares Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad
Company's ock

Stock Additional Company's Sock

Company's Sock

Company's Sock

Company's Sock

200 shares Pitisburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad
Company's Sock

200 shares Renssalaer and Saratoga Railroad Company's 112,098 33 95,000 00 106 105 00 100,000 00

Stock.

Stock.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company stock.

Un ted States (1997) 4 per cent, bonds.

New York, Lackawanna and Western 1st mortgage 6 per cent railroad bonds.

New York, Lackawanna and Western 2d mortgage 5 per cent, railroad bonds.

Chicago and Southwestern 1st mortgage 7 per cent railroad bonds.

North Wisconsin 1st mortgage 6 per cent, railroad bonds.

Chicago, Enrington and Quincy 1st mortgage 7 per cent-railroad bonds. 129,000 00 110,000 00 100,000 00 29,240 82 25,000 00 15,000 00 18,750 00

We-tern division) ist mortgage 5 per cent, rairoad bonds.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul (Wisconsin and Minnessota division) ist mortgage 5 per cent rairoad bonds.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (Hastings and Dakota division) ist mortgage 5 per cent railroad bonds.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (Chicago and Assouri division) ist mortgage 5 per cent, railroad bonds.
Chicago and Northwestern sinking fund 5 per cent, railroad bonds. 83,000 00 Chicago and Northwestern sinking fund 5 per cent. railroad bonds.

Baltunore and Chio (loan 1985) 5 per cent. railroad bonds.
Pennsylvania Company general mortgage 45 per cent.
railroad bonds.

Morris and Essex 1st consolidated mortgage 7 per cent.
railroad bonds.

Michigan Central 1st mortgage 5 per cent. railroad bonds.
Michigan Central 1st consolidated mortgage 5 per cent.
railroad bonds.
Central railroad (of New Jersey) general mortgage 5 per
cent. railroad bonds. 50.965 04 24,079 83 Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 2d mortgage 5 per cent. railroad bonds.

Canada Southern 1st mortgage 5 per cent. railroad bonds.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn, and Omaha consondated mortgage 6 per cent. railroad bonds.
Albany and Susquehanna 1st mortgage 6 per cent. railroad bonds.
Detroit and Bay City 1st mortgage 8 per cent. rail-85,800 00 25,000 00 20,000 00 44,000 00 Northern Pacific 1st land grant 6 per cent. railroad bonds Louisville and Nashville 1st mortgage 7 per cent. railroad onle sville and indianapolis let mortgage 6 per cent rail-

road londs
Ohio and M sai-sippi Equipment Trust 6 per cent. railroad bond.
Consolidated Gas Company of New York 5 per cent. debenture bends. Total par and market value (carried out at market Cash in the company's principal office.

Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank
interest due and accrued on bonds not included in market value.

Interest due and accrued on bank balances.

Chress premiums as written in the policies) in course of collection, not more than
three mounts due.

Sills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine, and inland risks
all other property belonging to the company viz, due from other companies for
remanrance on losses already paid

Amount of premiums unpaid on policies which have been issued more
than three months.

(334.797 (9)

Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value, . \$2.615,237 st

III. LIABILITIES. Gross claims for adjusted and unpaid losses due and to become due... 147,883 72
Gross losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses.
Losses resisted, in implication in the line interest, costs and other expenses thereon... 147,883 72

Net amount of unpaid losses. Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks, running one year or less from date of policy, including interest premiums on perpetual fire risks, \$1,653,831 72; unearned premiums 8 826,915 84 (50 percent).

Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks, running more than one year from date of policy, \$1,038799.74; uncarned premiums (provata).

Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and net

IV. RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

Net cash actually received for premiums.
sceived for in crest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral loans, and from all other sources.

Gross amount actually paid for losses (including \$220,721.17 losses occurring in Net amount paid during the year for losses...... 1,540,625 17 Paid for commission or brokerage ... Paid for aiarics, fees, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents, all other em-

V. DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid for State and local taxes in this and other States
All other payments and expenditures—viz. general expenses VL BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA DURING THE YEAR. Fire Bishs

Premiums received (gross).
Losses paul.
Losses incurred. SEAL. J. LIVINGSIONE KENNEDY, Notary Public, New York.

MONTAGUE & CO.,

Agents, MAIN AND TENTH STREETS.

RICHMOND. VA.

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